Hon. JOHN YOUNG, Sub-Treasurer for this Port, and ex-Governor of our State, died he residence in this City yesterday morning, aged 50 years. Gov. Young was an eager and droit politician, and had been by turns a member of the Jackson, Anti-masonic, Whig, and Silver Cray parties, besides being the candidate of the ective support from the Old Hunkers, whom he dist before opposed and beaten in helping the burners and Progressive Whigs to carry our late Constitutional Convention. We have heard that Gov. Young was deep in the Douglas moveent with reference to the next Presidential term. He was a Member of the XXVIIth Congress, oles chosen to our Assembly, and once the Whit candidate for Speaker. In private life, we tand that his disposition was amiable and his life exemplary. His disease was consumption.

Hon. JOHN SERGEANT died last night a Philadelphia, at an advanced age. He res cloud to Congress in 1815, and served eight years in a ccession; was again elected in 1827 and od two years; and again in 1837, and served till 1842 when he bade a final adieu to public life. He was a member of the famous Panama Mission, appointed by President Adams in 1826, (on the critation of several of the Sanata ion of several of the South American Reables) to consider the expediency and practicality of drawing closer the bonds of amity and concord between the several Republics of this continent. That Mission, which no President fit to hold the office could have refused, on invitation, to institute, was made a pretext for bitter warfare on Messes, Adams and Clay by a most reckless and suprincipled Opposition .- Mr. Sergeant, i in resisting the Admission of Missouri as a Slave-holding State. He was the National Republican date for Vice-President in 1832 on the ticket wied with the name of of Henry Clay for Presitent. He was a man of fair though not showy childres, and of most unsulfied integrity in all the

DEFRAUDING RAILROADS .-- A very im-County, N. Y., in a case reported under our Lebend. The defendant was on board the cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company during a reent serious collision, and professed to have been ten hadly hurt by it; on the strength of which the Company allowed and paid him \$250 deeres. Learning afterward that his pretense dinjury was grossly exaggerated if not wholly madulent, they traced him out and sued him, and he just recovered a verdict for the amount paid Aim with costs. In their action in the premises, the Company have subserved the cause of Justice und deserved especially well of all Railroads. -It would not surprise us to learn that the

nme of fabricating or grossly magnifying personal inces by Railroad collisions is an old one, and the statistics of Railroad disaster have been conderably swelled by it. Railroad officers have porally other business on hand directly after a officion than scrutinizing narrowly the alleged inprice of passengers. We trust the matter will beneforth be carefully investigated.

A dispatch from Washington states that the Committee on Printing, at their meeting Thursday, finally decided to give part of the public printing to The Union and Republic newsers, which establishments have entered into

From HAYTI. - Advices from Jacmel to the 11th, have been received. The coronation of So que as Emperor of Hayti, which was to take place on the day, was further postponed to the 18th inst., and ef-line were making to prevent it altogether.

The ship Damascus arrived at Philade yesterday morning from Calcutta, with a large tahuable cargo. An arrival from Calcutta is a rare

# LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

m Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver

KOSSUTH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Reception at New-Haven. New-Haven, Friday, April 23, 1852.

Kussuth, on his arrival at New-Haven, resect by Mayor Skinner. There was a considerable

crowd, and flags were flying from numerous buildings,

&c. Cannon was also fired.

The Mayor welcomed him in the name of the com then Council there present—in the name of the City and of the vast assemblage now before him. He welcomed wen and his compatriots to the City of New-wen and the soil of New-England. Two centuries ago that soil was a wilderness, when a vessel landed on these shores brave men from Old England, whose first set was to celebrate the Sabbath under an oak tree just beyond that house from which the flag waves—the New-Haven Hotel. This was the character of the peo-

ple of New-England; they for sook all in the land of their home for freedem to worship God. In the first place, they founded the House of God, and then the House of Instruction. He knew no other foundation for a free Government than a common education for the people and the principle of Christianity, and, as an orator well said, the village church and the village col·house were the monuments our ancestors left of meelves, and there they were in sight, one on either side of the street, and that was the case throughout New

The 1 ople respected liberty and feared God, and bley therefore respected Hungary, which was once the bd read of that beautiful heroic queen who fled to Hungury and found chivairie protection, and was restored ar rights. Such has been the character of Hungary thall ages. A nation that always respected the rights o mm. Lately they had been more interested in the cruit of that country; they had watched the tide and ch ... I battle, and their hearts glowed at the success of and sank with sorrow at the fall of that na-

... se liberties were cloven down, but not is disasple of New-Haven honored all Hungarian

ad fellen in the field, and all who had come as are, especially Kossura himself, whose aim was the liberties of all the people. He again weled him to this soil, and prayed that God, who held destinies of nations in his hands, might make Hun-

gary a free and happy country.

Kossum then responded and said he was greatly emberrassed—it was difficult for him to speak in the open air, and he was fatigued. Let them not, therefore, be attonished if they heard nothing from him to move their rts. He was anxious to see New England, for he ated to see how prosperity affected it, for a prosper-s condition was not always accompanied by fidelity to actiples. To see a nation like this faithful to its prin was the most glorious privilege allotted to mortale were always conspicuous for affording an asylum e who were oppressed. Even when they them ver were not independent and free, they afforded dection in New England to the persecuted from Old agland. This was the first characteristic of their State. edly, they showed an example to the rest of the rid that it was not necessary to be very much governlos east by the public authorities, and where the will ed the example of the cheapest Government in

on the eternal touths of the boly writings. He thanked free, intelligent Christis a people, and a people es asciousurprised at receiving sympathy in New-Haven. He was seen to leave the United States. The

public business, and upon all occasions and at all fitness, whenever a proper topic was before the House, to confine linuself to it. There was in Mr. Manram's speech various allegations; and the first was that a certain letter, which appeared in The New York Express, was written or indicted by him.

Now, in the most solemn manner, he had already de mied this. His position here as an Ellior, had often embarrassed him, and he had taken occasion to say when he was first a Member of the House, that in all political or personal matters, or anything appertaining to persons, he would have no concern wastever, nor be in any degree responsible for what was in his paper; because, thinking if he did not adopt that course, he should be holding personal relations with gentlemen of

because, thinking if he did not adopt that course, he should be holding personal relations with gentlemen of opposite politics or political relations, which, from the greater freedom of newspaper discussion than that which exists upon the floor of this House, would very often pain and embarrass.

He had refused to see anything which his correspondents had written before the letters were mailed, but had insisted upon the striking out or omission of personal attacks upon members of Congress. In accordance with this rule he had stricken from the letter alluded to the the confleman from North Carolina, reflections upon with this rule he had stricken from the letter annaed to by the gentleman from North Carolina, reflections upon that gentleman. Indeed, all the personal matters he wished to strike out, but remonstrance was made to him that the rumors which were put forth in that paper were rumors which were in the mouth of almost e-rery

were rumors which were in the mouth of almost every man; rumors of course, but the existence of which the writer could not deny in the form they were stated. He denied the paternity of the editorial article which appeared in The Express in connection with that letter. Before God and Heaven, he never saw one word or one item of that editerial until he saw it in print. But it was said there is a remarkable similarity of language between that letter and the language he used in caucus. Having seen the letter, and been fired by its sentiments—just and true—it was but natural that, in the warmth and excitement, he should have given utterance to the same thoughts and the same language, for the language and thoughts were his, and those of many others associated with him.

with him.

There is, said he, in this article (meaning Mr. Mangum's speech) an insinuation that I am no gentleman. Do you know who constitute the Board which is to pass upon what constitutes a gentleman and to adjust the qualities and character of a gentleman? There is nothing on earth more difficult to describe, though every one has the idea in his mind—a beau ideal of what constitutes a gentlema—but when you approach the definition of what constitutes gentility, there is nothing upon which mankind will more differ. But as to what constitutes not a gentleman, there is really very little difference of opinion among mankind, and all the world will agree in saying that he who comes fresh from Billingsgate or the baccanalian orgies of some midnight revel, and vomits forth his bile in an American Senate against an associate member of Congress in another House, is no gentleman. I have been accused that much of my political life has been affected by the fact that is my earlier days it was my misfortune, or fortune rather, to have lost my heart the other side of the Potomac, and become allied with the South by martimonial interests. That certainly was a very grave charge among others, and which continues to be made against me in the Northern cities. But a charge of higher importance is, that I have the honor of a carriage, and that I roll in great luxury, with liveried servants, in the streets of his metropolis.

The gentleman has mistaken the carriage of another member of Congress. Such are my simple habits and tastes, that I have never been in the carriage to which he alludes, but two or three times in my life, as I much prefer my own walk to the Capitol. As to liveried servants, I had rather be driven by a negro in slavery, than by the liveried servants of Northern Abolitionits, driving any Abolitiou team from the Presidency. [Here there was loud applause, such as clapping of hands and rapping on the desks, &c. The Speaker called to order.]

There must have been some provocation for this ith him.

There is, said he, in this article (meaning Mr. Man

Abolitionists, driving any Abolitiou team from the Presidency. [Here there was loud applause, such as clapping of hands and rapping on the desks, &c. The Speaker called to order.]

There must have been some provocation for this charge which has been made against me, other than that which appears in the letter, or as connected with these facts. I know full well what it is. It was the remarks which I made in caucus, and which could have no effect out of the place they were uttered, because no reporters were present, and they could not go forth to the country from the secrecy of the Senate Chamber. But when like sentiments and similar ideas were published elsewhere, naturally enough, those who felt themselves injured, lelt it necessary to rise up and if possible, overawe me, and break me down as a public man. I say it will require much more than that to overawe me in the discharge of my public duties or make me neglect at any time or upon any occasion fearlessly to utter my sentiments and do what I think is right.

But the great cause of this charge is in the other wing of the Capitol. I implored the presiding officer there if he was about to surrender me as a prisoner of war, that I should have the soldier's honor of being shot, and not be strung up on a gallows by Northern Abolitionists—that when the halter was about my neck I should be taken with Southern white men to the execution-ground, and not be dragged by African bondmen. One word more in justice to my Southern Whig associates who may have misunderstood what I said here the other day in the House, namely that the Whig column faltered or wavered, and why there was an apparent change in the record of the votes of this House. I cannot acknowledge that the chosen head of the column wavered—that he had been captured and taken by the enemy and was in their possession; but I say now, with pleasure, that so far as I know every Southern Whig of the column no longer wavers, but is true and faithful to the Constitution, and to the Northern men who are connected with

trial, two sessions ago, our services were increased, them, and were given to them freely. Ever since that, we have been hunted down in the North, as the Missouri Compromise men were in 1820—but one or two of them survived the political shock, the rest were hurried into political death by their connection with the South. If we feel sensitive upon the subject amid the adverse po-litical opinion about us, and if we joined with them to execute an odious provision of the Constitution, and in creating an American sentiment for its vindication and support; and if we desired and claimed their protection, we only claimed what is our due and right, and which, if there were no sear amount precious and our coun-

if they give us, we can support ourselves and our country upon the basis of our Constitution,
Mr. STANLY (N. C., Whig) remarked

mr. Stanly (N. C., Whig) remarked that he had not seen the article in The Congressional Globe. The gentleman has said nothing which calls for a personal reply upon my part. I leave it for the gentleman who has been assailed to take care of hidnself, as he thinks proper, and can, if he pleases. I don't speak in his defense; he would not thank me if I attempted it, for that would imply that he needed it. He has spoken, to my regret, in the Senate, as I regret all personal matters here or elsewhere. If any defense were needed, I would call on my Democratic colleague, (Mr. Venable) who represents his District, or my other colleague, (Mr. Clingman) who is on as friendly terms with the Senator (Mr. Mangum) as I am. I deplore exceedingly, this state of things, and these charges and countercharges in the Senate and House. I only rose to say a single word, in all calmess, and without reflecting on anybody. The only part of the speech of the gentleman (Mr. Brooks) which touched me the other day, and which he has generously withdrawn, was the idea of Southern men wavering on the question of the Compromise. I felt hurt at what I thought to be a charge of infidelity to the people who had honored me with their confidence; and as the gentleman has referred to his remarks, made in the last Congress, of wooing tones toward Southern men and fiercer tones toward Northern men, I will say that several gentlemen were restrained from replying to him in harsh terms, from the consideration that their previous relations had been filendly with the gentleman, and that it was improper to indulge in fierce tenes toward gentlemen from his latitude. The feelings I speak of, actuated me. To accuse Southern man could hear the remarks without burning with indignation, as did the hearts of Southern gentlemen the other day. He, however, has made the cancide honorable, and upon this point, therefore, I have nothing to say.

Mr. Brooks—I know the gentleman don't mean to say that I made the assende by the suggestion, or advice, or insinuation of anyb

don't mean to say that I made the amende by the sug-cestion, or advice, or insinuation of anybody from the South. I don't desire that idea to go forth that I was in-Mr. STANLY-I intimated no such thing

mr. Brooks—I would not make even

e first qualification under an intimidation.

Mr. STANLY—I repeat, I don't inti-

Mr. STANLY—I repeat, I don't intimate such a thing. One word more. With regard to
the remark of the gentleman that there was a large body
of Southern men who left the caucus—if the gentleman
had counted the Southern gentlemen who were present,
and those who left, he would have found that he was
mistaken in point of fact. I think a majority of Southern
men remained—that is my impression.

The House then passed the Senate bill
for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company and
their securities, and agreed to a resolution to stop the
debate on the Homestead bill next Thursday.

The House then went into Commit ee

Mr. YATES (Ill., Whig) made a speech Mr. SMART. (Me., Loco) who proceeded to show that the South has made too much complaint about Northern aggression, and that the grievances of the first named have not been so great as have been rep-

Mr. DEAN (N. Y., Loco) made a spe shout the position of parties in New York, assatiing the Whigs, and claiming that, with a proper standard-bear-cr, the Democrats can carry that State in the Presidential contest.

The Committee then rose, and

Mr. Houston (Ala., Loco) reported

Additional Accounts of the Flood in Virginia. The Mail to-night brings nothing south

of Richmond.

Papers from all parts of Western Virginia continue to give details of the damage by the recent floods, which is said to be immense. Whole towns have been swept cif, and a vast quantity of produce in warehouses, waiting transportation, has been damaged. In Morgan County the damage is estimated at \$100,000. Fifteen bridges on Parkersburg and Stanton turnpike have been carried off. The railroads from Cumberland to the Allegheny coal mines are uninjured.

### The Flood in Massachusetts

About 12 o'clock last night the Merrimack and Concord Rivers reached the highest point, and have been since gradually receding. The highest rise was 13½ feet—much higher than ever before known. Factory operations still continue suspended, but will probably be resumed in a day or two.

Freshet in the Connectiont

The water continues very high in the Connecticut River, and a part of the Bain Telegraph line has been carried away, which will soon, however,

We have boats in from Fultonville, Canajoharrie, Fort Plain and Little Falls.

The freshet continues to recede. The weather is quite cold, and snow fell last night and this morning on

### the Helderbergh. Snow Storm-Canal Break.

We learn that it is snowing at Albion this morning. A large break in the Canal near that village has taken place, through which a boat has been let out into a field. It will take four or five days to repair the damage.

Washington Rumors-Hanging of Pirates, &c. WASHINGTON. Friday, April 23, 1 There is a rumor current throughout the

There is a rumor current throughout the city that Postmaster-General Hall will shortly resign. Wells, the convicted murderer, was to-day conveyed to his cell in the Penitentiary. Crowds of people surrounded the gallows (which had been erected for his execution previous to the commutation of his sentence by the President,) all the morning, unaware, apparently, that the criminal was not to be executed.

The execution of the two convicted pirates took place at Richmond, to-day, at the appointed hour.

The United States Dry Dock at Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Friday, April 23, 1852.

The steamshipCity of Pittsburgh was completely hauled out on the permanent ways of the Naval Dry Dock in eight hours. The operation was completed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was witnessed by thousands of persons who were delighted with the ease and precision with which the hydraulic apparatus performed. The trial was fully successful, and the dock basin and ways were tested to the satisfaction of the Naval Commission, formed of Commodore Read, Captain Ingraham and Naval Contractor Grice.

W. E. Robinson is announced to deliver his lecture on the Celt, and Anglo-Saxon, in Newark, N. J.

We have in type a report of the morning.

ANOTHER MURDER.—DARING ATTEMPT

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR .- The neighbor-

the son of Joseph Merk, am, had left Germany for New-York only since the 14th of February last. No clue could be obtained from these pa, sers of the name or destination of his companion. Neith, it could speak English of any account. The jury return d a verilier that the deceased came to his death by a would inflicted on his throat by a rezor, but whether by his own hand or that of another, there is no evidence to determine. Although there was no appearance of robbery, yet as his companion seemed to have fied, and it was known that they had been quarreling the evening before, the Coroner thought it advisable to endeavor to secure him, but so far without success. The hody was conveyed to Lisbon and decently interred the next morning.

CLERICAL CHANGE .- Rev. Dr. Dowling of Hope Chapel, New York, has accepted a unanin cell from the Sansom-st. Baptist Church, Philadelphia, lately under the care of Rev. Dr. Malcom, who has been elected President of Lewisburg University. Sansom-st. Church was originally erected for the late eloquent Dr. Staughton, and is a spacious and elegant edifice, built in the circular form, and 90 feet in diameter. The interior has lately been remodeled at an expense of some \$4,000 or \$5,000. Dr. Dowling announced his acceptence of the call to his congregation last Sunday; and stated that he should preach in Philadelphia next Sun day, and should return and preach his farewell sermon at Hope Chapel, the first Sunday in May.

SUPREME COURT .- The Special Term for motions will be held to-day by Judge Edmonds, who will also hold a Special Term, in continuation of the Motion Calendar, on Wednesday and through the week. The May Saturday Motion Calendar will be made ou for May 8 instead of May 1. The Clerk of the Special Term will commence receiving notes of issue for it

BRACKETT'S GROUP .- We were sure

that the great beauty and pathos of this sculpture would not fail to excite universal sympathy, and we are glad to note the constantly increasing interest in it. It is a work which rewards long and thoughtful study. The sculptor has just completed a bust of the late Rev. Dr. Croswell, of Boston, of which we hear the highest praise. "SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH." --- A typo-

graphical error occurred in the prospectus of this paper, published in last Saturday's Tribune. It should have read One Dollar and a Half per annum. We therefore call attention to the corrected advertisement in to-day's

The Secretary of the American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews cautions the public against giving money to a person named Friedenberg, pretending to solicit in behalf or on its au-

The exhibition of Paul Delaroche's superb picture of "Napoleon on the Eve of his Abdicaion," will positively close on the first of May. Our readers should not omit to visit the exhibition, as so fine a picture may never again be exhibited here. Prof. S. S. NORTON, of whose Sem-

inary for Boys in Vernon, N. Y., we spoke some days since, will leave our city on the 30th. He stops at No We are requested to state that the

system of aerial navigation, whose discovery is this day

vertised in our columns, is entirely distinct from tha

of Mr. Petin. SALES OF REAL ESTATE. -Adrian H. Muller sold yesterday, by auction the following:

The first canal boat of the season ar-

MALPRACTICE BY A NURSE .- A child of Mrs. Tom, residing at No. 581 Fourth-st., died en Thursday, about an hour after its birth, in consequence, as is alleged, of its having received improper treatment at the hands of its nurse, Mary Tienick. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict censuring the nurse, and recommending that she be held for examination by the Grand Jury. She was accordingly held to ball to await the action of that bedy

CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY .-- A CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTIVE LARGENT—A man named Alonzo Finch was yesterday taken into custo-dy, charged with having unlawfully kept in his possession a number of silk cravats, valued at \$40, the property of John A. Van Buskirk, of No. 420 Broadway. The ac-cused had frequently solicited work of the complainant, and when at last the goods were given to him to finish, he, as is alleged, refused to return them. He was de-tained by Justice Osborn for examination.

The California ticket case was up for examination yesterday afternoon, but counsel confined themselves to certain law points, which the Magistrate is to decide upon at 11 o'clock this morning, when the examination of witnesses will probably be proceeded with.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- John Boyle, a lad four years of age, residing with his parents at No. 102 Anthony-st., yesterday feil upon a lot of broken glass, and was taken to the New-York Hospital with his head

DEATH BY DROWNING .- The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the foot of Pike-st., E. R., on the body of an infant found in the water at that place. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered by the Jury.

The most extravagant praise has been bestowed by the Press, on that handsome Moral and Dramatic Tragedy, The Wife. It is produced this evening at Barnum's Museum. Cherry and Fair Star for the last time this afternoon.

A beautiful portrait of Charles L. Brace, (our Hangarian correspondent,) taken by Roor, No. 363 Broadway, is before us. It has all the characteristics of a perfect picture, an expressive, excellent likeness, and a general tone of truth, which shows the true srtist. Root never fails to satisfy his customers, and every picture which goes from his rooms is a capital advertisement for him. Whether the day be sunny or cloudy makes no difference with him—a perfect likeness is a matter of course.

Deal not in paltry trash, but act wisely and take our advice. If you should be annoyed with those dirty things, rats, mice, cockroaches, ants, bedbugs, &c., do as we recommend. Go to Costar, of No. 444 Broadway, and purchase the only real extermitor of vermin and insects. Mind our advice, and see that you follow it.

FINE ARTS, DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL, by WILLIAM H. BUTLER, No. 251 Broadway. This new art combines the detail of the Daguerrectype with the fin-ish of the finest ministure painting.

New Villages.—The wealth, business,

New Villages.—The wealth, business, and population of this great metropolis for the nation is yearly expanding. Its resources and necessities are constantly on the increase. Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken, Morrisiana, Staten Island, Strattonport, &c., &c., are all but simple branches of this great mart of trade. Every year brings into existence some new village, which in a few short years will grow up to be a city in itself. Among the new villages of promise that are now attracting public attention, we may mention that of Flammersburg, located on Flushing Bay, one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the vicinity of New-York. It has been laid out and placed in the market by that go-a-head and enterprising gentleman, Mr. Flammer, whose name it bears, and whose keen eye discovered its many advantages, while others were quietly wondering what account it could be turned to. This new village is just this side of the village of Strattonport, a village which sprungtinto existence as if by magic under the management of Mr. Flammer. The agitation of a railroad from Williamsburgh to Flushing has materially advanced the prospects of Flammersburg, and when it is completed we should not be surprised to find real estate, in this new village, quite as valuable as it is in Williamsburgh itself. The knowing ones will of course, after a careful survey of the prospects before them, take care to secure a good slice for their own purposes. This we shall regret, because it will be for the general good of all purchasers only to buy that which they intend to improve. Still it is idle to attempt to stop men from making money when an opportunity presents itself, and we therefore can only say to those who desire to make this village their home, that they should look to it in time.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN LIFE. THE PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN LIFE.—
Everybody ought to know something of the structure of his bodily frame, and of the laws upon which his life depends. Such knowledge often prolongs life and gives it vitality while it lasts. Two or three lectures, lilustrated by manikins, anatomical drawings, &c., in a district or a village, are worth a term of schooling to its inhabitants, and especially to its youth. We are glad to announce that Dr. Martin, a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subject, is about to give a course of such lectures in some of the more prominent places in the Northern and Middle States. We commend him to the seekers after this kind of knowledge everywhere.

THE ATLAS OFFICE has been re moved from Nassau-st. to No. 44 Ann-st, where it will be published next Sunday morning, as usua! The Atlas is the oldest of the Sunday press—its circulation is large and its popularity universal. As a medium of advertising it has no superior in the city. Advertisements to secure an insertion must be left at the office, No. 44 Ann-st., (second floor,) before 9 o'clock Saturday eva-

Gleason's Pictorial for the present week contains Mrs. Sinclair, late Mrs. Forcest as Lady Teazle, in the "School for Scandal," and presents a capital likeness, also come other fifteen fine engravings.

PHONOGRAPHY .- T. C. LELAND, Teacher and Reporter, No. 205 Broadway, over Brady's Daguer-rian Gallery. Verbatim reports of trials and arguments in law, sermons, addresses and lectures given with faith-fulness and dispatch.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, on and after May 1, 1862, will be located at No. 417 Broad-way, between Lispenard and Canal-sta, for the sale of Brandreth's "Vegetable Universal Pills."

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

CORRECTION.—We yesterday published "that the recent high tides had overflowed the wharf of the Atlantic White Lead Works, Brooklyn, filling their vats, and causing considerable damage." We now learn that the water did not reach to the top of their wharf, and that the establishment sustained no injury whatever COURT PROCEEDINGS. COURT CALENDAR-This Day .- Com-

MON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 5, 4, (being 291, 328.) Part II.— Nos. 552, 568, 574, 576, 578, 560, 562, 564, 566, 522, 500, 592, 289, 346, 376. 285, 350, 375. CIRCUIT COURT.-Monday.-Nos. 324, 322, 260, 107, 357, 26, 358, 313, 316, 282, 302, 372, 373, 374, 375.

Superior Court—Special Term—Decisions—By Judge Mitchell.—J. P. Lee, Jr., agt. Herscheld.—Defendant was brought up to be examined under an order, in relation to his property. He was brought up on a similar order about three years ago, in relation to the same execution, examined and dismissed. He moves now to be discharged. The Court held, that in order to examine a debter after a decision, some new state of facts must be shown from those that formerly existed, which was not the case here Order dismissed, but without sosts.

Burnett agt. Burdett & Webuter.—The allegations as to the parties intending to leave for California in avoidance of creditors, having property, Ac., not sustained. Detendants must be discharged from custody.

Samuel J. Judson agt. Clark & Wightenas, Henry, Salisbury, and others.—On a claim for money alleged to have been received from the Corporation on assignments of contracts. Motion for reference granted.

Before Judge Edwards.

Elizabeth Farrington, by he next friend, agt, Farrington.—Devorce granted.

Horriet Wray act. Mark Wray.—Divorce granted.

Elitabeth Farrington, by her next friend, agt, Farrington.—Devorce granted.

Harriet Wray agt, Mark Wray.—Divorce granted.

ARGUMENT TERM—Before Judge Edwards.—Romson agt.

McGloin and others.—To recover \$1,400 and interest, being one-half the amount paid by the estate of the late Ald.

O'Neil, as one of the sureties of Mr. Layden, some years since, as collector of the VIth Ward. Dr. McGloin was also one of the sureties, and it is contended he is bound to pay half. The suit is by the administratrix of the late Ald. O'N.

Mr. Brewster, for plaintiff, insisted that Dr. McG. promised to hold Ald. O'N. harmless, while on the part of defense it was said that Ald. O'N. agreed to take the whole risk. Decision reserved.

cision reserved.

Geo. F. Stanley agt. James Watson Webb.—Action for alleged libel. The case came up on demurrer. Argument was heard. Mr. Ring for defense and Messrs. J. Graham and Evans for complainant. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Oukley.—Hugh Davids and wife against Judith Bogart.—This
case has been already referred to. Mrs. D. is a grand-nices
and adopted child, it was said, of Miss Bogart. She was
married in 1839, she being then but 17 or 18 years of age,
to a Frenchman named Souberhielle, with whom she lived
about six months, when he committed, it was stated, some
offense against the laws, and left, and has not since been
heard of. In 1842 a divorce from him was granted by the
Legislature of Pennsylvania. She has one child by that
marriage. In 1849, Mr. Davids offered for her hand, but his
father required a settlement for Mrs. S. before he would give
his consent. It is said Mr. James Bogart gave to Mrs. S. a
promise to pay, for the maintenance of the child, \$4,000 a,
year for life, and Miss B. (both of them very aged and
wealthy persons) a similar promise to pay Mrs. S. \$1,000 a,
year for life, and Miss B. (both of them very aged and
wealthy persons) a similar promise to pay Mrs. S. \$1,000 a,
year for life, and Miss B. (both of them yer, aged and
wealthy bersons) a similar promise to pay Mrs. S. \$1,000 a,
year for life, and Miss B. (both of them yer, aged and
wealthy bersons) a similar promise to pay Mrs. S. \$1,000 a,
Mrs. D. now reside.

Mr. and Miss B. subsequently declined paying, alleging
there had been a misunderstanding, &c. Separate suits have
been brought to recover. The present suit is on the paper
given by Miss B., as follows:

"For value received, I promise to pay Helen Maria Souherhielle
ne thousand dolbars annually, in quarterly payments, during her
naturalite."

The instrument was dated in November, 1849.

The present suit is to recover \$750, being for three quarters.
Various defenses were set up. Verdict for plaintiff, with interest, \$782. Superior Court-Before Judge Oak-

Superior Court-General Term .- Mason agt. Jones et al.—This is an appeal from a decision of Judge Cempbell, directing a trial by jury as to the validity of the will of the late John Mason.

SUPREME COURT-JEFFERSON COUNTY. Hudson River Roitroad Co., agt. Wm. L. Sherman.—This was an action to recover money obtained by the defendant from the Hudson River Railroad Co. by false and fraudhlent representations, as to the extent of the injuries received by him at the collision on their road, near Croton, in Docember

last.

The Judge charged that on the facts proved, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, and the Jury found a verdict accordingly for the whole amount (\$250) so obtained, with costs.

CIRCUIT COURT-Before Judge Roose-

veit.—Is mee McCoy agt. Chas. Gore.—Suit to test the ownership of a forse, alleged to have been bought of plaintiff, but
the conditions not complied with, and plaintiff took the horse
back into his possession by giving bonds. The horse, it was
said, had been bought by John Gore, and not Charles. Vardict for defendant.

Benj. Duffield agt. Irene Duffield.—This is a suit for divorce.
Plaintiff is a non-commissioned officer in the United States.
Navy. About four years ago, it was said, he was about tojoin his ship in Pennsylvania, and had been indulging in
drink. Defendant and himself went to an Alderman in Philadelphia and got married, and lived together for about four
months, when he went to sea. The divorce is on the ground
of infidelity. Verdict for plaintiff. No defense was offered.

CIRCUIT COURT-Before Judge Rosevelt. + Successful plea of Usury. Bosen Churchman agt. Bearduley & Lewis, and others.—To recover \$5,000, the amount of a draft already referred to, the defense to which was that Mr. C., in cashing it, deducted or charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per amum. Verdict for defendant.

Charles Oberland agt. Francis Schaffer.—To receiver \$30, the alleged value of a dog. Plaintiff alleges that he purchased the animal while it was a pup and had it fourteen months, and that it was stolen out of his yard in Blatset, in February last, and he found him, recently, in possession of defendant. On the part of defendant it was contended that he owned the dog, end he produced witnesses, who testined to their belief of his having it while a pup and been in possession of it two years. Other testimony was positive for plaintiff, and the Court considered the proof to predominate on that side. The testimony was conflicting as to the value, some saying the dog was worth \$3, and others that it was worth \$60. Judgment for plaintiff, \$20. MARINE COURT-Before Judge Lynch.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Before Judge Ingraham.—Eugene Sullivan against Joseph B. Levia.

—To recover damages for assault and battery, damages laid at \$2,000. It is charged that defendant knocked plaintiff down, by which his head was cut, and three of his ribe broken by falling upon an iron bar. In defense it is said that plaintiff chased into defendant's store a boy in employ of defendant, with a view to beat him; that he refused to go out, acted in a violent manner, and challenged defendant to come out and fight. Defendant used only sufficient force to restrain him, and if he fell, it was owing to his being worse for liquor. This was denied. Verdict this forencou.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Friday.

Before Judge Beach and Aldermen Smith and Bart.—Mary Stanley, implicated with Augustus Nicholls, convicted yesterday, pieaced guilty to grand larceny. Sentence deferred.

Edward Gallacher was tried and convicted of having, on the 11th inst. stolen a set of harness valued at \$250, the property of H. M. Lyons. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

James McWilliams was placed on trial charged with having, on the 9th of March last, committed an assault and battery upon the person of Wm. Thomas, with intent to take life. The prisoner admitted having committed an assault, but denied any intention to take life. A strong appeal was made in his behalf by C. S. Spencer, Esq., his coungel, on the ground that the accused hore a good character. The asse was given to the Jury, who were unable to agree upon verdict, and were discharged. The accused then pinesed wilty to an assault and battery only, and was sentenced to he Penitentiary for six months.

Geo. Ontler, colored, was tried and convicted of an assault and battery upon R. Arthur. Sentence deferred.

Sentenced.—Henry T. Romeriji, previously convicted of false pretenses, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, and to stand committed until the fine should be paid.

Discharged.—The lads Wilson, Karenagh, Amiseson, Welsh and Pine, who were acquitted of burglary pesterday, were discharged on their own recognizances.

Sentenced.—John Griffith, convicted of highway robberr, was sentenced to the State Prison forcer, and complained bitterly of the treatment he had received from society since the expiration of the State Prison for four years.

This prisone from society since the expiration of the test of the prison for four years.

Charles Waverly, dias Casey, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Wm. M. Doty, indicted for perjury in the recent Porcest.

Prison for four years.

Wm. M. Doty, indicted for perjury in the recent Forcest
Divorce case, asked a postponement of trial for the purpose
of getting time to obtain the testimony of Mrs. Voorbees,
who is said to be an important witness. The Court ordered
an adidavit to be made, when the motion will be disposed of.
Mr. Forrest came into Court and gave bail in \$1,000 to appear
and prosecuts.

convicted of petit facery only.

six months,

John Simpson, a notorious regue, was tried for atter
to commits grand larceny in the house, of Mrs. Fenk,
of Sinth-st and Second-av. The tentimony showed it
prisoner had been found by Mrs. F. in her house
another man, and ran into the strengt, where he was cap
after attempting to stab an officer. The Jury convicte
and he was sentenced to the State Prison for two yea
four months.

Mond, who present, and made o enterextu at the St. on.

THE EXPLANATION. He remembered that there were years in in which there was no taxation at all. There action, as had been well said, was founded

person as to benefit his down-trodden land and it was this that led him to their shores : and he had laid his hand upon the heart of the people of the United States, and he felt it beat responsive to liberty. Being about very soon to leave the United States, there were millions in Europe anxiously waiting for the answer he would bring them, and upon that answer much depended of the future of Europe. He ha seen their immense country in almost every cliwould feel offended when he said that the last impres sion would be brought from New-England-its tare well would be the most deeply impressed on his heart the people of the United States were deeply sorrowful they heard of the downfall of Hungary. They had reason to be so, for Hungary fell by the violation of those principles on which the American Republic i founded, and its future depends. There is but one Father in Heaven-one sun that gives light to us all. So there is unity in God and unity in the light. Even so is there unity in Freedom; and wherever a shadow is cast upon its sunny rays, there is danger for the principle everywhere, and if upon the ruins of Hungary, civil and religious oppression goes on, and the principle of absolutism in Europe crushes all Europe, and has concentrated its power, the danger of broker liberty will extend to the United States, for the Czar o Russia has declared not only his intention to crush the Hungarian people, but the spirit of liberty through out the world, because he considers the spirit of liberty inconsistant with his own rights, which he is not ashamed to call divine. The most danger ous example to tyranny in the world, is United States. As long as they exist, independent, prosperous and free, there is no security for tyranny on earth. Should not Hungary therefore succeed in arresting the progress of despotism, the danger would be brought home to the United States. He thought they would be able to repel the tyrant, but with great sacrifices and sufferings. It was far wiser to prevent the house being fired than to quench it afterward. He would go back to Europe with hopes for the freedom of the world; for Hungary was now the turning point for the liberty of nations, as it was once for religion and had it not protected Christianity, there would have been nothing left for Luther and Calvin to reform. Since he had seen liberty so gloriously developed in this country, and had beheld its fruits, he more than ever longed to see its recognition in his native land .-He did not went any attention or kindness for himself; for he feared it would turn away attention from his country. The time was at hand when the foreign poliey of this country would possess more than the passing interest of the hour ; when this Republic numbered on hundred millions, as it one day would, there would be no more oppression on earth, if it is only true to its mission. The principle at stake was, that every nation should regulate its own government. Hungary would fight for that principle, for it had brave hearts and strong arms; but America would be no more a power on the earth if she did not help Hungary. These remarks had wandered out of logic and connection, for he had no time for preparation, and was fatigued, having borne

them, therefore, for the reception they had given him a

first impression which he received on landing or

their happy shores was, that the generous sympathy

they showed was not so much anxiety to greet

the flery of self-government.

the work of six days in one at Newark. He concluded as follows: We look to the most generous people in the United States, which are you. God bless the Union, and God bless the people of the United States. [Applause. A moment after retiring, Kossurn came forward again and said, your city is one of the most beautiful and bright in the United States, it is gratifying to the senses. There is another subject of joy-the weather of late has been stormy-I now enjoy a fair day. You know that spring is the season of hope which teils us that the fruits of summer are nigh, and this day is emblematic of the

coming harvest of liberty. [Much applause.] Kossurn then visited Yale College and thence pro ceeded to the factory at Whitneyville, where 20 rifles were presented to him by Mr. Whitney, on the part of

He left New-Haven in the cars for Springfield at 3 o'clock. He received no money at New-Haven. At Meriden he left the cars and briefly addressed the At Hartford there was a great crowd assembled ,which

he also addressed. At every other station where the train stopped crowds gathered about the cars.

At Springfield. SPRINGFIELD, Friday, April 23, 1852. When the train reached the depot at and he briefly addressed them from the Massasoi House, (where he has put up,) observing that the climate

was cold but their hearts were warm.

He was announced to have addressed the people in the North Church this evening, but he postponed it till

to-morrow evening, at 9 o'clock. Death of Solomon Van Rensselaer and Peter

Van Loon. Albany, Friday, April 23 1852. In addition to the death of Solomon VAN RENSSELAER we have to add that of PETER VAN

Loon, an old and respectable merchant of this city. From Buenos Ayres-An American Schoone

From Buenos Ayres—An American Schooner Turned Pirate.

Boston, Friday, April 23, 1852.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 28th February, received here, contains the following: "The Brazilian Admiral sent a note to Commodore McKeever, that the American schooner Draco, Capt. Thatcher, had gone from hence to the coast of Patagonia, and there raised a crew from vessels loading Guano, and left for Brazil to capture vessels, under a letter of marque. The vessel, however, has no such letter, and she will be proceeded against as a pirate. Woe betide them if they iall into the hands of Admiral Grenfell."

## XXXIId CONGRESS ..... FIRST SESSION

SENATE....Washington, April 23, 1852. Business was commenced at 12½ o'clock Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone the prite calendar and take up the Deficiency bill.

Messrs. CLEMENS, HAMLIN, DOWNS and WALKER opposed the further postponement of private bills, three weeks having elapsed since private bills

Mr. HUNTER's motion was rejected. Mr. Gwin moved to postpone the Calen dar to take up the resolution providing that every third Friday shall be devoted to private bills, to which there was no objection, and after some debate the motion was

Mr. Hale renewed the motion, and the resolution was taken up, amended so as to commence to-day, and then adopted. The Senate disposed of twenty private

bills, among them one directing an allowance of an in the settlement of the accounts of Charles G. Hulate of the Navy. They then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Brooks made a personal explana-ion in reply to Senstor Mangum's speech about him esterday.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS. Mr. Brooks said he found a long article in The Congressional Globe which referred to him, and he therefore asked leave to make a personal explanation. [Cries, "Agreed, agreed—go ahead."]

Mr. STANLY wished to know how far

ther gentlemen would have a similar privilege!

The SPEAKER asked, Does the gentle-Mr. STANLY-I only want all others implicated or involved to have the same privilege as the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. Brooks said he would not ask the

privilege if it was possible for him through the newspaper press to make the record.

Mr. STANLY remarked that he would have no objection, if the gentleman would confine him self to what had been said of him in the Senate; if the gentleman alludes to others, then let them have an op-portunity to reply. [Crica, "Very well," "Go on, go on." Gentlemen clustered in the neighborhood of Mr. Brooks, and there was intense anxiety all over the hall to hear bim.

Mr. Brooks, in his preliminary, said it had been his pride and ambition, while he had been a member of Congress, to devote himself exclusively to

bills maintag appropriations for the Post Office Department, Navy Department, and for carrying the mails in streamers, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House passed the bill changing the time for holding the United States Courts in Alabama,—and then, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

The United States Dry Dock at Philadelphia.

POLITICAL MEETING .- This evening a meeting is called in this City at the Shakspere Hotel, to devise measures and means to secure the election of Charles Gavan Duffy, editor of The Dublin Nation, as a Member of the British Parliament from New Ross, in Ireland. England is sending her gold to Ireland to carry the election. The Irishmen of this City intend to give him some American gold to put in the scales against it.

### CITY ITEMS.

proceedings of the sixty-sixth Anniversary of the St. George Society, but are compelled to omit it this

TO KILL CORONER IVES,-A man named Thomas Kennedy, living at No. 71 West Twenty-fifth-st., on Thurs day afternoon induced a lad six and a half years old, named Joseph White, the son of a neighbor of his who lived next door to him, to accompany him to the grocery of Henry Techin at the corner of Twenty-fifth-st and Sixth-av. While on their way, they fell in with an elder sixth-av. While on their way, they tell in with an elder brother of the lad, who was also invited to go to the grocery. When there, Kennedy directed the clerk, Albert Boorfank, to bring them each a glass of brandy, and by making several tempting offers to the youngest lad, prevailed upon him to drink the liquor without its being in the least adulterated. He then took the two boys to his home, where he again induced the younger lad to drink a glass of brandy and sugar. By this time being in the least adulterated. He then took the two boys to his home, where he again induced the younger lad to drink a glass of brandy and sugar. By this time the boy had become insensible, in which state, after a lapse of nearly an hour, he was taken home by Kennedy, who informed the lad's mother what he had done. The father was not at home, and the mother believing that her son was sleeping quietly, and would awaken when the strength of the liquor should pass away, applied no remedies for some time, but after several hours had elapsed she became alarmed and administered some melted butter, in hopes that he would throw up the liquor. This not having the desired effect, about 11 o'clock Dr. Winters was sent for, who prescribed, but no effect was produced by the medicine, and the lad died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner was yesterday notified to hold an inquest upon the body, and as soon as possible he repaired to the house of the frantic parents, where he ascertained the particulars of the case, as given above, and immediately dispatched Dr. Budd, his assistant, to subpoens Boorfank, the clerk of Techin, to appear before him as a witness. The latter refused to go, alleging that he did not sell the liquor, and knew nothing about the matter. The Coroner who was in the house of Mr. White, near by, was then informed of Boorfank's refusal to obey the subpoena, and went with Dr. Budd to the store, where he informed Techin and his clerk who he was, and that he wanted both of them to go with him. They still refused, when Dr. Budd, by direction of the Coroner, went behind the counter and seized Techin, with whom he had a desperate scuttle. Boorfank, on seeing his master in custody, went to a shelf, from which he took down a large pistol loaded with powder and ball, and was preparing to fire at Dr. Budd, by direction of the Coroner. Techin awas again soon in the hands of Dr. Budd, but during his momentary release, he had got hold of the pistol, and, unobserved, was preparing it to five at the Coroner. Dr. B

hood of Lisbon, Md., was much excited on Friday last, by a report that a man had been found lying dead by the roadside, with his throat cut. A jury of inquest was immediately summoned, and on examining the body it was found to be that of a German traveler, who with a found to be that of a German traveler, who with a younger companion, had been about Lisbon during the previous day, intoxicated and quarreling with each other. They left Lisbon between 7 and 8 o'clock, and it appears had stopped at the place where the body was found—a corner covered with leaves and sheltered from the winds—and what is remarkable, two persons passed separately this place, within a very short time afterward, yet neither saw nor heard anything of them; it was however quite dusk at the time. About 9 o'clock the younger German was seen to pass through Poplar, about one-half mile distant, but made no effort to procure a lodging for the night here or elsewhere. The jury, on examination found the deceased lying on his face, close to a fence where he had rolled, and a little distance up the bank a sword-cane, beyond that a large square leather travelling bag and three pair of boots. A little distance on the left lay a miserably dull and gapped razor, with which the deed was done. Blood was found all around where the deceased had staggered about. The wound was deep though not long; the windpipe was entirely severed; part of the guillet and several blood vessels were also cut, but it did not appear that death had been produced very quickly. No bruises were on his person, but his right arm was full of scare, probably from burns or scalds years before. On searching the body a silver watch, and a purse containing \$5.36, a small loaded pistol, and some other things of no great value, were found. In his knapsack or traveling bag were a variety of things, principally clothing, and in his pocket-book were a quantity of papers (printed and written) in the German language; they were however only passport, certificates, and a number of agency circulars from New-York; from all which it appears that he was a Catholle named Thomas Merk, a blacksmith, 44 years of age, and younger companion, had been about Lisbon during the